Pt. 518

unpaid bill, accrued under previous FOIA request(s), starting on the 31st day following the day on which the bill was sent to the requester. A fee received by the FOIA Officer, even if not processed, will result in a stay of the accrual of interest. The Commission shall follow the provisions of the Debt Collection Act of 1982 and the implementing procedures to recover any indebtedness owed to the Commission.

(g) Aggregating requests. A requester or a group of requesters may not submit multiple requests at the same time, each seeking portions of a document or documents solely in order to avoid payment of fees. When the Commission reasonably believes that a requester is attempting to divide a request into a series of requests to evade an assessment of fees, the Commission may aggregate such request and charge accordingly.

(h) Advance payment of fees. Fees may be paid upon provision of the requested records, except that payment may be required prior to that time if the requester has previously failed to pay fees or if the FOIA Officer determines the total fee will exceed \$250. When payment is required in advance of the processing of a request, the time limits prescribed in \$517.6 shall not be deemed to begin until the FOIA Officer has received payment of the assessed fee.

(i) Payment of fees. Where it is anticipated that the cost of providing the requested record will exceed \$25.00 after the free duplication and search time has been calculated, and the requester has not indicated in advance a willingness to pay a fee greater than \$25.00, the FOIA Officer shall promptly notify the requester of the amount of the anticipated fee or a portion thereof, which can readily be estimated. The notification shall offer the requesting party an opportunity to confer with agency representatives for the purpose of reformulating the request so as to meet the requester's needs at a reduced

PART 518—SELF REGULATION OF CLASS II GAMING

Sec.

518.1 What does this part cover?

- 518.2 Who may petition for a certificate of self-regulation?
- 518.3 What must a tribe submit to the Commission as part of its petition?
- 518.4 What criteria must a tribe meet to receive a certificate of self-regulation?
- 518.5 What process will the Commission use to review petitions?
- 518.6 When will a certificate of self-regulation become effective?
- 518.7 If a tribe holds a certificate of self-regulation, is it required to report information to the Commission to maintain its self-regulatory status?
- 518.8 Does a tribe that holds a certificate of self-regulation have a continuous duty to advise the Commission of any information?
- 518.9 Are any of the investigative or enforcement powers of the Commission limited by the issuance of a certificate of self-regulation?
- 518.10 Under what circumstances may the Commission remove a certificate of self-regulation?
- 518.11 May a tribe request a hearing on the Commission's proposal to remove its certificate?
- 518.12 May a tribe request reconsideration by the Commission of a denial of a petition or a removal of a certificate of selfregulation?

AUTHORITY: 25 U.S.C. 2706(b)(10), 2710(c)(3)-(6)

SOURCE: 63 FR 41969, Aug. 6, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§518.1 What does this part cover?

This part sets forth requirements for obtaining, and procedures governing, the Commission's issuance of certificates of self-regulation of class II gaming operations under 25 U.S.C. 2710(c). When the Commission issues a certificate of self-regulation, the certificate is issued to the tribe, not to a particular gaming operation; the certificate will apply to all class II gaming operations operated by the tribe that holds the certificate.

§518.2 Who may petition for a certificate of self-regulation?

A tribe may submit to the Commission a petition for self-regulation of class II gaming if, for the three (3) year period immediately preceding the date of its petition:

(a) The tribe has continuously conducted the gaming activity for which it seeks self-regulation;